

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1788.

Just published, and to be sold by ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. in Fourth-street, near the University, and by the other Book-sellers in Philadelphia, (price 1/6.)

DESCRIPTION, with instructions for the use, of a newly invented Surveying Instrument, called the **TRIGONOMETER**. For the making and vending of which, the Inventor hath obtained an exclusive right for twenty-one years from the Legislature of Pennsylvania. To which are added, I. A method of finding the content of any piece of land, by a scale of equal parts and compasses only, without any calculation whatever. II. A Table of natural sines, calculated to five places of decimals; with various examples of its use in surveying, &c. III. Rules respecting the variation of the needle. IV. Theorems for solving all cases in plane trigonometry, by the pen only. V. An easy method of finding the exact course and distance between two objects, which are invisible the one from the other. The whole illustrated with cuts, and an elegant engraving of the instrument.

By **GEORGE WALL**, junior, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1788.
The **ANNUAL ELECTION** for

DIRECTORS and a TREASURER
OF THE

Library Company of Philadelphia

WILL be held, at the Company's Room, in Carpenter's Hall, on **MONDAY**, the fifth of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Treasurer will attend to receive the Annual Payments.

As there are several Shares on which **FINES** are due, the Owners of them, or their Representatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeable to the Laws of the Company, unless the Arrears are paid off on the said fifth of May, or within ten days after.

By Order of the Directors,
WILLIAM RAWLE, Secretary.

FOR SALE BY
LEONARD JACOBY,

At his Store, in Second-street, the fifth door above Race-street, and next door to the sign of the Black Bear, in Philadelphia,
A large assortment of the best kind of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw-knives,

With suitable **WHEATSTONES.**

Also a few **WAFFEL-IRONS.**

Likewise a general assortment of **superfine, fine, middling and coarse**
BOULTING-CLOTHS,

Suitable for any kind of milling business.

The superfine cloths are superior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The said **JACOBY**, having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himself that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof, therefore engages to furnish any person desirous of purchasing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind used to the different branches of the milling business, with such cloths as will answer the purpose for which they are recommended, and if upon trial those cloths by him chosen should not answer the expectation of the purchaser, he will either exchange them for others, or return the money.

WHEREAS, about the year 1752, **DENNIS FOLWELL** and **JOSEPH FOLWELL**, Administrators of **GOLD-SMITH EDWARD FOLWELL**, late of the borough of Wilmington, conveyed to the subscriber by deed, a certain Lot of Land, in the said borough, bounded by Broad-street, Tatal-street, Kent-street and Orange-street, and contains 1 acre and 140 perches, which said deed, with the record thereof, were captured by the British army in the late war, and have not since been restored; and whereas the subscriber, on his petition to the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, at their last sessions, had leave given him to bring in a bill to supply the loss of the said deed: Now this is therefore to give notice, that a bill for the purpose aforesaid will be accordingly presented to the said General Assembly, at their next sitting, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice. \$6w **BENJAMIN CHANDLEE.**

Lancaster, April 7, 1788.

WHEREAS two Judgment Bonds were given in the year 1784, to **HENRY ANTES**, as Sheriff of Northumberland county, one by **JAMES MOORE**, for £100, the other by **BLACKALL WILLIAM BAIL** and said **MOORE**, for £25, as security for fines imposed at the Supreme Court held in Sunbury. And whereas, notwithstanding the said fines were afterwards remitted by the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council, yet the said **HENRY ANTES** has made several attempts to transfer the said Bonds. Notice is therefore given by the subscriber to all persons, not to receive the same, as he will not pay any part thereof.

Reading, April 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Trustees of the General Loan-office of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the town of Hamburg, in Berks county, on Friday, the 9th day of May next, at the house of John Shomo, tavernkeeper, at one o'clock in the afternoon; a certain tract of land, called the "Saw-mill Tract," situate on Tumbling Run, in Brunswick township and county aforesaid, bounded by lands of John Kantner, John Sworts and vacant land, containing 400 acres, and the allowance of 6 acres per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of John Zane, and to be sold, by

† **JACOB BOWER**, Sheriff.

Reading, April 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Trustees of the General Loan-office, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 10th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, A certain messuage or tenement, and six lots of ground, situate in Ritz town, in Maxatawny township and county of Berks, marked in the general plan of said town, No. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14. Also 24 out lots near said town, and marked in the general plan of out lots, No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 108, together with the appurtenances respectively. All taken in execution as the estate of Henry Swier, and to be sold, by

† **JACOB BOWER**, Sheriff.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, on the evening of the 8th instant, the two following negroes, viz.

PRIMUS, a country born negro; he has a very black and curly countenance, about 28 years of age, and about five feet ten inches high, a very stout well made fellow, has a remarkable crook in two of the fingers of his right hand; had on and took with him, a light drab coloured cloth jacket with sleeves, patched on both elbows with a piece of black and white stuff, a blue and white homespun woollen under jacket and trowsers, a lead coloured coat, with white metal buttons, quite new, and a light coloured fustian coat half worn, a blue jacket, a poplin do. with red and yellow stripes, pretty much worn, two white shirts, one of which being quite new had not got buttons on it, two pair of yarn stockings, one pair white, with black and white feet, the other pair black and white, and a castor hat about half worn.

The other a mulattoe fellow, named **BOB**, born in East-Jersey, and formerly belonged to John Watkins, Esq; he is about 25 years old, and about five feet seven inches high, strong made, has a curly countenance, with a down look; had on and took with him, two jackets with sleeves, one blue the other scarlet, an under jacket, a pair of light brown corduroy breeches, and a pair of green woollen trowsers, with two small patches on the fore part of a different colour, light blue stockings, two shirts, and a castor hat a good deal worn. They are fond of playing on the fiddle, and it is supposed carried off with them. Previous to their going they committed some robberies in the neighbourhood; it is supposed they are gone towards New-York. Whoever apprehends the said mulattoe and negro, and secures them in any goal, so as their masters may get them again, shall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either, with reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM TOD,
Gloucester county, New-Jersey,
April 12, 1788.

JOSEPH BATES.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th inst, living in Newtown township, Gloucester county, and state of New-Jersey, a Dutch lad, named **LUNWICK GLASS**, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, sandy hair, round faced, and pitted with the small-pox, a down look, with a sloop in his walk, and speaks but bad English; had on when he went away, a round hat, blue cloth jacket with brown back, a grey great coat, and corduroy breeches, much worn and pieced. Also went off at the same time, a negro slave, named **SAM**, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout and square made, with large ears, lips and hands, his ears hanging loose from his head, his skin very black, of a healthy appearance, he has a remarkable scar on one cheek, and is not fond of liquor; he is a good farmer, and expert at plantation work; speaks good English, and a little of the German; he took away with him when he went off, a round hat, red and white ferge coat, well worn, blue jacket with brown back, a pair of blue trowsers peiced with grey, a cloth coloured great coat with a velvet cape, strong shoes, with hob-nails, and a pair double rim'd silver buckles. It is expected they went off together, and that the Dutch lad enticed the slave to elope with him. Whoever secures the above described persons, and lodges them in any goal in this or a neighbouring state, shall receive the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the slave only, with reasonable charges, by applying to **RICHARD THORNE**, at Market-street ferry, or the subscriber.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE.
Philadelphia, April 14, 1788.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to **CHARLES HAMILTON**, of the borough of Lancaster, by bonds, notes, &c. are requested to discharge the same, on or before the 12th day of June next, or otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law directs. Any person having claims against said Charles Hamilton are requested to bring in the same, properly attested, to **GEORGE BICKHAM**, in Philadelphia, or **JOHN GREER**, in York-Town.

On **TUESDAY**, the 29th of April inst.

Will be SOLD by public Vendue,

In York Town (unless previously sold at private sale)

All the remaining Stock of Goods,

LATE the property of Charles Hamilton (assigned to the subscribers for the use of his creditors) amongst which are—broadcloths, coatings, shalloons, duvans, moreens, camblets, calimancoes, velvets, corduroys, chintzes, calicoes, cottons, checks, linens, and a variety of other goods.

JOHN FIELD,

JOHN DONALDSON,

WILLIAM BELL,

JOHN GREER,

JAMES CRAWFORD,

GEORGE BICKHAM,

Assignees of
Charles
Hamilton.

N. B. Proposals will be received from persons inclined to purchase the stock at private sale.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from Kendall (Great-Britain) dated Feb. 2, 1788.

"The case of the enslaved negroes spreads much, and many advocates for them appear; petitions from various parts of the nation are like to be presented to Parliament, which I hope will excite attention: I subjoin two of them. Many men of influence espouse the cause; it is said Bristol intends to petition, though divers there are deeply involved in the iniquity of the African trade; the subject is almost popular.

"The corporation of the city of York have petitioned, and the inhabitants at large are signing one; the Dean and Chapter of that city also propose to petition.

"The University of Cambridge has contributed near two hundred pounds towards forwarding the humane efforts of the friends to liberty, and intends also to petition Parliament.

"I am likewise told that a society is forming in France to promote the abolition of the infamous traffic."

Northampton, January 19, 1788.

AT A MEETING, &c.

Earl SPENCER, Chairman.

Resolved unanimously, That the following petition, agreed upon by this meeting, be inserted in the Northampton Mercury, and that copies be lodged in the market towns in the county of

Northampton, for the signature of such persons as shall approve thereof.

To the Honorable the **COMMONS** of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled---

The humble Petition of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Freeholders and others, of the county of Northampton,

SHewETH,

THAT your petitioners are persuaded the Slave Trade carried on by this country with the coast of Africa is a violation of the natural rights of mankind, subversive of the common principles of justice and humanity, disgraceful to national character, and unworthy of the countenance of a great and free people.

That your petitioners are of opinion, that the inconveniences which may arise from the suppression of this inhuman traffic to the British plantations will find a speedy and effectual remedy, in the adoption of a different and more civilized mode of treating the slaves already settled therein; and that the change will be the natural and happy consequences of such suppression.

That your petitioners are desirous of expressing their strong abhorrence of the continuance of the said trade, and of using their best efforts for the obtaining the abolition thereof; persuaded that so long as the same is suffered to continue, thousands of their fellow creatures are thereby doomed to undeserved oppression and misery--thousands to inevitable and unmerited destruction.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray this Honorable House to take the matter of this petition into consideration, and to adopt such measures for effectually abolishing the said trade, as to the honorable House shall seem meet.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Resolved, That the members of the county be requested to present the above petition to the House of Commons.

Resolved, That this meeting be adjourned 'till Saturday the ninth of February next.

To the Honorable the **COMMONS** of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled---

The Petition of the Manufacturers, Traders, and Inhabitants of Kendall, in Westmoreland.

SHewETH,

THAT your petitioners having taken into consideration the nature and tendency of the African trade in negroes, by which many thousands of their fellow creatures are annually transported from their own country to spend their days in oppression and slavery, subject to the caprice and tyranny of many, whose hearts towards them are insensible to the generous feelings of humanity---

Your petitioners therefore submissively request the attention of Parliament to abolish a species of traffic so abounding with evils, so subversive of the natural and unalienable rights of mankind, and so inconsistent with the mild, equal, and benevolent precepts of the Christian religion.

And your petitioners, &c.

London, 15th January, 1788.

At a committee of the society, instituted for the purpose of effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade,

Resolved, That the following report be circulated for the general information of the Society.

THIS committee would gladly have availed themselves of the sentiments and instructions of a general meeting of the society, in prosecuting the important objects of their appointment, but the remote situation of most of the subscribers creates a difficulty which cannot easily be obviated. The committee, however, beg leave to assure them, that due attention will be paid to such communications as they may be favoured with from individual members, and which it seems impracticable to obtain from the collective body.

The information and arguments on this subject, contained in various publications, have fully evinced the injustice and inhumanity of the slave trade. The committee have expended a considerable sum in printing and dispersing such tracts; but as they are fully persuaded that no further arguments are necessary on that head, they have more particularly directed their attention to the plea of political necessity, which is frequently urged to justify, or at least to palliate, this traffic. For though it can by no means be admitted, that the greatest commercial advantages owe, to preponderate, when opposed to the plainest dictates of religion and morality, yet the committee are not insensible of the natural influence which interest has in biasing the judgments of men, and of how much importance it is to convince the public, that the commerce of this kingdom, and even the interest of the slaveholders themselves, will be advanced by the success of our endeavours.

With this view the committee have been, and still are engaged, at no inconsiderable expence, in promoting enquiries into the nature and conduct of the slave trade. These enquiries have not only produced fresh instances of the cruelties perpetrated on the wretched natives of Africa, but have established a fact, hitherto but little known, namely, the destruction of our own women; for it appears that the lives of a very considerable proportion of those engaged in this trade are annually sacrificed to the nature of the service, and the extreme severity of their treatment. To the abilities and unremitting assiduity of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Clarkson, in these researches, the society are much indebted.

It must be acknowledged, that the amount of British manufactures exported to the coasts of Africa, for the purposes of this commerce, is considerable; but there is room to apprehend, that the demand for these would be much greater, if, in the place of it, was substituted an amicable intercourse, which, instead of spreading distress and devastation amongst the unoffending inhabitants, would introduce the blessings of peace and civilization. The committee find, that several vessels have, for some time, been solely employed in the importation of many valuable productions of that country, of essential advantage to the manufactures of this; and they are in possession of sundry specimens of its produce, which confirm their belief, that the confidence of the natives being once established, a trade may be opened with them, which, without interfering with the principal staple commodities of our West-India colonies, would speedily become of great national importance.

The committee have several well authenticated accounts of estates in the West-Indies, on which the number of negroes has been not only supported, but increased, without any foreign supply, for many years; a circumstance which affords the strongest proof that the nature of the case will admit, that a proper attention to the principles of humanity in their treatment would preclude the necessity of any farther supplies from the coasts of Africa.

The committee feel it their duty to diffuse the information they

have obtained as generally as possible, and more particularly to avail themselves of every opportunity (in which they earnestly request the assistance of every individual) of impressing on the minds of our legislators, the necessity of entering into a serious investigation of the subject; and they have great satisfaction in reporting that many respectable members of both Houses of Parliament have assured them of their disposition to promote our design.

The applications of the committee have generally met with a cordial reception, and indeed persons of respectable situation in many parts of the kingdom have afforded unsolicited support. Several men of learning have espoused the cause in various publications. The clergy of the established church, and the ministers amongst the dissenters, there is good reason to believe, are in general sincere friends to the undertaking. Members of both universities have expressed themselves in terms of approbation of the plan; and together with these, the spirited exertions of Manchester, Birmingham, and other manufacturing towns, afford ground to hope that a species of oppression, so disgraceful to the nation, will at length be abolished by general consent. And they trust, that whatever difficulties may attend their progress, by a steady perseverance, the society will eventually be instrumental to the success of a cause, in which are involved the honour of this country, and the happiness of millions of our fellow creatures.

During the attention of the committee to the business, uncounted accounts have been received from North-America, of the good conduct and capacity of many of the negroes resident there, with specimens of their improvement in useful learning, at a school established in Philadelphia for their education, which satisfactorily prove the absurdity of the notion, that their understandings are not equally susceptible of cultivation with those of white people.

The committee have likewise received information from France, that there is a probability of a society being established there on the same principles as our own.

The present amount of subscriptions received is £1367 8 2, and of our payments already made £514 17 10. Though it is foreseen that the future expenses in this business will be considerable, it is impossible to ascertain the amount; but the liberal contributions now reported, leave no room to doubt that such further assistance will be cheerfully given as will be requisite to complete the purposes of the institution. The committee trust it is unnecessary to add, that to these purposes only they shall be faithfully applied.

Signed, by order of the committee,
GRANVILLE SHARP, Chairman.

CHARLESTON, April 8.

It appears by a letter written from Mr. Adams, to his son in law colonel Smith, (from which the following is an extract) that his sentiments are in favor of the proposed federal constitution:

In the course of the last summer two authorities have appeared, greater than any that have been before quoted, in which the principles we have attempted to defend have been acknowledged. The first is an ordinance of congress of the 13th of July, 1787, for the government of the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio. The second is the report of the convention at Philadelphia, of the 17th of Sept. 1787. The former confederation of the United States was formed upon the model and example of all the confederacies ancient and modern, in which the federal council was only a diplomatic body. Even the Lysian, which was thought to have been the best, was no more. The magnitude of territory, the population, the wealth and commerce, and especially the rapid growth of the United States, have shewn such a government to be inadequate to their wants. And the new system, which seems admirably calculated to unite their interests and affections, and bring them to an uniformity of principles and sentiments, is equally well combined to unite their wills and forces, as a single nation; a result of accommodation cannot be supposed to reach the ideas of perfection of any one.

But the conception of such an idea, and the deliberate union of so great and various a people in such a plan, is, without all partiality or prejudice, if not the greatest exertion of human understanding, the greatest single effort of national deliberation that the world has ever seen. That it may be improved, is not to be doubted, and provision is made for that purpose, in the report itself. A people who could conceive, and can adopt it, we need not fear will be able to amend it, when by experience its inconvenience and imperfections shall be seen and felt.

April 22, A correspondent has favored us with the following information, which he tells us may be relied on: A gentleman in Christ church parish planted one acre of land with cotton seed, which has produced a bag of cotton wool weighing 267 lbs. net; this he has sold at fifteen pence per pound, so that he got for the whole 161. 13s. 9d. It was, on examination, of an exceeding good quality; the planter declares that had he attended it properly it would have produced more. He further says, that one of his hands could with ease take care of 7 to 8 acres, until the cotton is ready to take in, at which time he must have the assistance of small negroes to pick and carry it into safety. As the mode of cleaning it in this country formerly is what the planters dislike, we have the pleasure to add, that there are persons in this state who can make the necessary machines for picking it, as well as for carding and spinning it. This commodity bids fair to become a principal staple article of export from this state, for if one negro can manage seven acres of cotton, and it sells at the above price only, his labor will bring his owner in 2161. 16s. 3d. per annum, supposing also that each acre of land produces only 267 lbs. of cotton. It is well known that the cotton manufactures in Great-Britain will take any quantity that this state can raise, as they are deemed by good judges to be now only in their infancy. Land that is unfit for rice or corn will yield cotton; as negroes, in raising this article, will have no occasion to wet their feet, they will of course be more healthy, and will live longer than they do by raising rice in swamps; besides which, as they will be able to earn so much money by the cultivation of it, the planters will thereby raise the value of every negro now in this state.

BOSTON, March 25.

Happy it is, says a correspondent, that the accounts received from different parts of the state, correspond with the wishes of the friends to peace and good government, in regard to the choice of civil officers for the ensuing year. If we may credit the most authentic accounts from the country, it may with confidence be said, that his excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; will be re-elected governor, and the Hon. BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Esq; elected Lieutenant Governor for this commonwealth—God grant that the citizens of this state may be unanimous in their approbation of those two amiable and patriotic characters.

The most pleasing prospects are anticipated by those who have their country's welfare at heart, from the happy aspect which matters wear in regard to the approaching election of our rulers. The probability, and indeed the almost moral CERTAINTY is, that our truly illustrious Commander in Chief will be re-elected to the office of chief magistrate, and the Hon. Major-General Lincoln be appointed second magistrate. And should the Hon. S. Adams be again called upon to fill the station of president of the senate (and there is no reason to doubt but it will be the case) three very important offices of government will be filled by the men who are most deserving of them.

NEWPORT, April 7.

The honorable General Assembly of this state on Saturday evening adjourned to the first Wednesday in May next, then to meet in this town.

We hear that during their session they have extended the limitation act four years—that the affair of equal representation is

again referred to a future assembly—and that by the returns made of the yeas and nays for the adoption or rejection of the proposed federal constitution (agreeable to the late act of assembly) there appeared to have been given in, throughout the state, 232 yeas, 2708 nays.

From the NEW-HAMPSHIRE SPY. POLITICAL SCRAP.

THE federal plan, like the globe of the moon, will appear perfect from a true observation, though both may seem covered with inferior spots.

He that can find how the constitution affects the interest of individuals, may begin to count the votes.

Nothing is more pernicious to civil government, than to make laws without power to enforce them:—and therefore, legislatures ought to keep in view the probability of their being obeyed, as much as the utility of the laws themselves.

The increase of civil happiness will always be in proportion to the uniformity and energy of the government.

'Tis of more consequence to increase the value of our exports by proper inspection laws, than to call for hard money taxes—when the law says no one shall command it.

The conduct and manners of men in common life are surer marks for others to determine their abilities or virtues by, than any test that can be imposed on them for the discovery.

Never expect to profelyte an antifederal officer who is afraid of a new arrangement.

Let him that rejects the proposed plan of government merely because he does not understand it, be careful never to take any more medicine, be it safe what it will, lest it should be poison, though he sees the doctor take part himself.

NEW-YORK, April 18.

It is observed in one of the histories of England, that during a few years after the revolution in Great-Britain, before the Government was fully established, and the nation laboured under heavy taxes on account of the late war with France—its trade was interrupted, and the interest of money was high, and excessive high premiums were given for ready money. The nation might at that time have been deemed poor, and was in no little distress: but no sooner was the Government reckoned fully established, and freedom and property perfectly secured, but trade began to revive, and riches to flow in upon the nation in abundance.

There needs no observations or applications on the above; he that runs may read.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Maryland to his friend in Philadelphia.

"According to the promise which I gave you in my last, I am now able to send you a complete list of the Delegates for the Convention of this state, by which it will appear that your CENTINEL, depending probably on Mr. Martin's exertions or intelligence, has deceived himself, and been striving greatly to deceive the public, in respect to the politics of Maryland.

LIST of Delegates in the Convention of Maryland, which meets on Monday, April 21, 1788.

WESTERN SHORE.

St. Mary's county. Col. George Plater, Richard Barnes, Charles Shelton, R. L. Sewell.

Charles county. Dr. George Brown, Michael Stone, Zephaniah Turner, Dr. Parnham.

Calvert county. Col. Wilkinton, Charles Graham, John Chesley, William Smith.

Prince George's county. George Digges, Fielder Bowie, Osborne Sprigg, Benjamin Hall.

Montgomery county. Benjamin Edwards, Richard Thomas, Thomas Cramphin, William Deakins.

Frederick county. Thomas Johnson, Thomas Sim Lee, Richard Potts, Abraham Faw.

Washington county. Thomas Sprigg, Col. Rawlings, John Stull, M. Shryack.

City of Annapolis. Alexander Contee Hanson, Nicholas Carrol.

Baltimore town. Dr. James M'Henry, Dr. Coulter.

EASTERN SHORE.

Cecil county. Col. H. Hollingsworth, Joseph Gilpin, James Gordon Heron, Samuel Evans.

Kent county. William Tilghman, Donaldson Yates, Isaac Perkins, William Granger.

Queen Anne's county. James Tilghman, James Holliday, John Seney, William Hemley.

Caroline county. William Richardson, Joseph Richardson, Matthew Driver, Peter Edmonson.

Talbot county. Col. Banning, Robert Goldsborough, jun. Edward Lloyd, John Stevens.

Dorset county. Robert Goldsborough, Nicholas Hammond, James Shaw, Dr. Sullivan.

Somerset county. George Gale, John Gale, John Stewart, Henry Waggaman.

Worcester county. John Done, Peter Chaille, James Martin, William Morrice.

Note. All the above, consisting of 64 members, were elected by Federalists, and are said to have declared themselves such at the time of election.—The following three counties, which complete the list, are said to be antifederal, and to have elected most of their Delegates, twelve in number, upon the principles of opposition to the Federal Constitution, viz.

Anne Arundel county. Jeremiah Townley Chafe, Samuel Chafe, Col. Mercer, Benjamin Harrison.

Baltimore county. Charles Ridgeley, Charles Ridgeley, jun. Edward Cockey, Mr. Cromwell.

Hartford county. John Love, William Paca, William Pinckney, Luther Martin.

"It is supposed the Convention will not sit above ten days. The final question of adoption will probably be carried by sixty-five against eleven."

The prophecies of the enemies of the federal constitution in regard to Maryland having been founded on mistaken facts, have proved very erroneous. It appears that above four fifths of the respectable Convention just chosen are open friends of the government, and were elected in the places of their respective residence, while several of the opponents, contrary to the rules of the constitution in the election of their house of representatives, and in violation of the resolutions of the legislature, have resorted to places where they do not live, to obtain their seats. 'Tis expected that the known candour of some of the gentlemen chosen by counties, of which a majority were anti-federal, will lead them to give a final vote in favor of the constitution.

How inconsiderable, says a correspondent, is the impression—how few are the converts made by the long speeches and publications of Luther Martin, Esquire, when the very town in which he lives first passed him by, then rejected two candidates that were opposed to the constitution, and finally voted in two others by a large majority, one of whom had joined in forming it, and both of whom had declared openly in favour of it. The

considerate citizens of America, when they are examining Mr. Martin's papers, will not find it unimportant, that the inhabitants of his own town and the citizens of his own state do not appear to have relied on the statement he has given of facts, or the objections he has so laboriously urged.

We learn that a dignified and Honorable J— of this commonwealth will shortly hold a special court, for the purpose of trying about 60 or 70 members of the Maryland Convention, on a charge of Conspiracy against tender laws, against the Shayites, against the present administration of R—e Island, and against all the evils which lately threatened the honor and happiness of the United States.

By the last vessels from Charleston was received the ticket for that place, containing the names of 32 gentlemen proposed to be elected members of the State Convention. Among them are members of the Federal Convention, members of the Assembly, several of their Governors, Speakers of Assembly, and private gentlemen of much worth, and friendly to the proposed Constitution. Things wear the most promising appearance in that patriotic and important state.

A correspondent congratulates his fellow citizens upon the laudable spirit which has lately appeared in Pennsylvania for extending settlements, population and agriculture thro' the state, by means of ROADS thro' the unsettled counties. Had this been done some years ago, many thousand settlers would have been detained in Pennsylvania, who are now lost to the United States on the waters of the Mississippi.

The men who object to the new government, says another correspondent, because the mode of altering the old confederation was not strictly constitutional, remind us of the conduct of the loyalists in the beginning of the late war, who objected to associating, arming and fighting, in defence of our liberties, because these measures were not constitutional. A free people should always be left in a condition competent to all their wants, and with every possible power to promote their own happiness. The people, as the sovereigns of a country, are above all constitutions, and a majority of them have a right to alter, or abolish, their constitutions at any time, and in any way they may think proper. The contrary opinion is the doctrine of Hobbes, and other advocates for passive obedience, accommodated to the present state of government in the United States. While the royal parasites tell us that "kings give and grant liberty to their subjects," the office-holders under our state governments tell us, that we have no liberty but what is conferred upon us by our constitutions. To say that a government can be altered only in one way, or at any one time, when a majority of the people think otherwise, is to annihilate freedom, to check all improvements in government, and to prostrate unborn generations at the feet of that body of men who framed the government. Nature revolts at the idea as highly tyrannical, and the spirit of America, it is to be hoped, will reject it with abhorrence, by speedily adopting the new constitution.

It is with great pleasure we inform the public that the mangel wurzel, or the scarcity root, is now cultivated in the garden of Richard Peters, Esquire, in the neighbourhood of this city, and that some of the seeds of this excellent root have been distributed among several gentlemen curious in gardening, in this and the neighbouring states. The value of this new article of agriculture is derived from its growing in all kinds of soil, and in all countries—from its being proper food for man and beast—and from its immense encroachment, being far beyond any other vegetable that has ever been known or cultivated.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THE paper under the signature of M. in the Pennsylvania Gazette of last week is really a curious production. The publication of it is a pretty strong proof of the impartiality of the press. Were I a printer, I would publish anti-federal truths, or anti-federal arguments, but I really would not publish transparent falsehoods, and contradictions of real facts.

One of the solid facts in Mr. B—n's letters is unfortunately demonstrated not to be fact at all, by the very federal characters of the Maryland convention. There will undoubtedly be a greater majority in that body, than in any convention which has not been unanimous.

That the reasons of dissent were published in Boston by means of Mr. King, and before their convention took up the constitution, is an absolute fact. The people of Massachusetts will certainly agree with M. in thinking Mr. B—n a respectable character, not to be doubted, when they remember the publication of the reasons of dissent there, and see his assertion—with a declaration that their legislature "contrived" oppressive taxes, to make the people receive a government that was not thought of at the time of Shays's insurrection.

M. tells the public that the Carlisle printers are federalists, and yet that they with pleasure announced the determination of 1500 militia to oppose the constitution. This gives us very accurately M's idea of "solid fact." Oh M. thou art a wife one!

By M's account there must be some despotic people among the anti-federalists of this state. We see they murmur against the acts of a convention chosen by the people themselves, and wish not to be governed by the majority, and yet they will attempt to controul members of their own party in the freeman's right of petitioning, for they presumed "to forbid" it, says M.

If petitioning had been adopted by the opposition generally, says M. I am confident five sixths of the state would have signed. Here is another specimen of solid fact. I am at a loss to form an opinion of what this writer can mean by hazarding such assertions. Were Judge B—n the most honorable man upon earth, the support of this false man must render his character suspected. The silence promised in future can scarcely save him.

Z.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Missouri PRINTERS,

As the general ratification of the federal constitution now seems to be reduced to a certainty, it becomes us to turn our attention to those subjects, which alone can render the new government effectual in promoting the happiness of our country.

AGRICULTURE and MANUFACTURES are the only basis of national prosperity and independence. For the purpose of promoting them, SOCIETIES have been found extremely useful in all countries.

Many advantages have already been derived from the two societies lately established in Philadelphia, for their advancement.

But the influence of these societies cannot extend to every part of Pennsylvania. Let similar societies therefore be set up in every county in the state. Let the same society embrace both agri-

culture and manufactures, after the manner of the society for the advancement of arts and agriculture in London. Let each of these societies include, as its members, all the principal farmers of every county. Let them meet monthly, or sixtimes in the year.

Let a small fund be raised and applied to the purchasing of books, and other publications upon agriculture. Let small premiums be given every year, to encourage ingenuity and industry in the various objects of the societies. Let an exact register be kept by the secretary of each society of the weather; and let him record in a book provided for that purpose, the experience and reports of the different members of the society, of the effects of particular seasons, manures, soils and situations, upon their different articles of cultivation, as well as the effects of different food upon domestic animals.

It is impossible to conceive how soon such societies would change the face of our country, and how much they would add to the wealth of our state. They would moreover serve, by bringing persons of different sects and parties together, to remove prejudices both in religion and government, and thereby add greatly to the flock of social and personal happiness. Knowledge of every kind would be diffused by their means through the state, and the people of Pennsylvania become more qualified to act a proper part in our great confederated republic.

AGRICOLA.

A HINT to the FARMERS of PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Hon. Mr. Dalton, of the state of Massachusetts, in a letter to the Boston Academy of Arts, informs them, that from one third of an acre of a sandy loam, well manured, he raised two hundred and fifty bushels of carrots, which weighed upon an average 66 pounds per bushel. Of the usefulness of this nutritious vegetable, we have the following account published in the Encyclopædia Britannica, under the article agriculture, No. 130.

"At Parlington, in Yorkshire, from the end of September till the 1st of May, twenty working horses, four bullocks, and six milch cows, were fed upon the carrots that grew on three acres, and these animals never tasted any other food, but a little hay. The milk was excellent--and over and above, thirty hogs were fattened upon what was left by the other beasts."

A FARMER.

Extract of a letter from New-York, April 15.

"Through the great imprudence of some young Doctors, we had considerable confusion here since Saturday, 3 o'clock, until this morning, but the affair is now entirely over and all is quiet. In the affair, the cause of which you will see in the Judge's speech to the grand jury, two white men and a negro were killed, and many wounded--among the latter Baron Steuben, the Hon. John Jay, Mr. Landon's two sons, James Carter and others, but none dangerous--principally contusions from stones, thrown at them by an enraged mob, and had they not dispersed when they did, we should have had bloody work of it."

The CHARGE of his honor Chief Justice MORRIS, delivered to the Grand Jury, last Wednesday, at the City Hall.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.

ALL offences committed within this city and county, from treasons to trespasses, are the objects of your enquiry; and the Sheriff's calendar will furnish you with those offenders that are in custody, and their offences.

The late public tumults in this city require your immediate and vigilant attention: common report ascribes their rise to some very indecent and impious plunder of dead bodies from their graves in the several church yards. If this report is founded in truth, which undoubtedly it is, you will readily account for the resentment that has seized the minds of the remaining relatives of such deceased persons--It is an apology for many indiscretions; but, gentlemen, our laws are competent to punish any degree of guilt, and a vigilant and minute enquiry by so respectable a Grand Jury cannot fail to fix the offence upon the real offenders, that they may be brought to justice, the laws of our country satisfied, and the minds of our good citizens quieted, in the fullest confidence, that the ashes of their relatives shall rest in peace in their graves.

Permit me, gentlemen, to press this business upon you, and to beg it may be the first you attend to, the peace and good order of the city being of the utmost importance to every good citizen.

I have the fullest confidence, gentlemen, that when the public are satisfied that you have undertaken the business, and that a careful and attentive examination will by you be made, uneasiness will cease, and order will be restored.

When this is gone through, it becomes your duty, gentlemen, to enquire into the late riot; and though it may be palliated in the first stages of it, yet, after every search was made to satisfy the wishes of the people, the attack upon the gaol, and the insults offered to the Magistrates, were altogether inexcusable, and in their tendency threaten the very subversion of the government. You will therefore make it an object of your attention and examination. With these observations, and a perfect reliance on your vigorous exertions, I dismiss you."

The Grand Jury for the city and county of New-York, deeply impressed with the importance of the above charge, have requested permission of his honor the Chief Justice to publish the same.

And being anxious to discover the perpetrators of the offences therein mentioned, do request those persons who can give any information that may lead to a discovery, will acquaint them therewith, during their present sitting, at Simmons's tavern, in Wall-street.

By order of the Grand Jury,

WILLIAM NELSON, Foreman.

New-York, April 15, 1788.

WILLIAM SANSON

Has just imported a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he has for SALE on reasonable terms, at his store on the east side of Second-street, three doors below Arch-street. 4w

BARK.

WANTED in Philadelphia, a quantity of the following kinds, viz. Spanish, White, Black Oak, and Birch. It is requested by the Tanners in this city, that the Farmers would remember the time for getting this valuable commodity; to be careful in putting it up to dry when stripped, and as speedily as they can, after it is sufficiently dried, to bring it to town; for want of such care they have suffered considerable loss.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the COFFEE HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May next, at seven o'clock in the evening.

A GOOD three story brick house, with a two story kitchen, stable and lot of ground, on the north side of Market-street, the third house above Fifth-street. Its situation, in the most busy and improving part of Market street, will sufficiently recommend it to any person who wishes for an excellent stand for business in a very pleasant part of the city. Half the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in two equal yearly payments, with interest. For further information, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

Philad. April 23, 1788.

JAMES DUNLAP.

Just arrived in the John, from Liverpool, and for SALE, by EPHRAIM CLARK,

Opposite the COFFEE-HOUSE.

JAPANNED clock faces, slit pinions, clock bells, clock and watch files, bench vices, hand and tail vices, sliding tongs, cutting nippers, clock and watch plyers, braces and bits, screw plates, blow pipes, main springs, glasses, jointed and other keys, steel chains, silk strings; and on hand, Moon and Plain arched Clocks; warranted and other Watches.

Philad. April 23, 1788.

THE creditors of JOHN FOX, late of the Northern Liberties, deceased, are once more requested to bring in their accounts, duly attested, by the first of June, when a final settlement will be made. Those who neglect to bring in their accounts by that time will be excluded from their dividend.

April 14, 1788. t1w GEO. FOX, Administrator.

March 1, 1788.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership of NORTH and WILSON is by mutual consent dissolved from this present date. All persons having any demands against said partnership are desired to bring them in for settlement; and those indebted, are requested to make speedy payment to prevent trouble. Attendance will be given for the above purposes at the store formerly occupied by them, in Coventry township, Chester county.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, at the house of Joseph Grover, innholder, near the premises, in the village of Germantown, on Saturday, the 3d day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following Lots of LAND, with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, viz.

No. 1. A large well finished two story stone house and kitchen, with a Tan-yard and sundry buildings, &c. for carrying on the tanners and currying business, and lot of ground thereunto belonging, containing about one acre; situate on the south-westerly side of Germantown main street, and county of Philadelphia, bounded by said street, by land of Ann Hoffman, and by other land of John Jones, deceased.

No. 2. A Tract or piece of Land in Germantown aforesaid, containing about six acres, bounded by a cross street leading to Roxborough township and the river Schuylkill, and by land of Christopher Meng, Ann Hoffman, Jacob Schneider and others. Taken in execution as the property of John Jones, the elder, late deceased, and to be sold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas McKean, Esquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, in and for the said State, the Honorable William Augustus Ailes and Jacob Rush, Esquires, Justices of the said courts, have issued their Precept, bearing date the 8th day of April instant, to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, at the Court-house in West-Chester, on the 16th day of June next.

Public notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Constables within the county of Chester, that they be then and there in their own proper persons, with their attachments, re-attachments, indiments, presentments, inquisitions, and all other adminicles, in any manner touching the delivery of the gaol aforesaid, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Also all they that will prosecute against the prisoners, that are or then shall be in the gaol of the said county, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just, and all others whom it may concern are desired to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Dated at West-Chester, the 16th day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-eight, and in the Twelfth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

West-Chester, April 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 8th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of East Nantmill, containing 138 acres (more or less) bounded by lands of Lewis Jenkins, Elihu Evans, James Pugh, John Giff and Peter Moses: Taken in execution as the estate of Henry Carl, and to be sold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Chester, April 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levam Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 9th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, two good messuages and 250 acres of valuable land, situate in the township of Caln; bounded by lands of George Carter and others; on said plantation is a considerable quantity of meadow, and is capable of very great improvements: Taken in execution as the estate late of Lodowick Liggot, and to be sold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Chester, April 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 10th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage and tract of land, situate in the township of East-Caln, containing six acres (more or less) bounded by land of Samuel Ketter, James M Farlan, James Tenney, and others: Taken in execution as the estate of Sarah Buller, and to be sold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Chester, April 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levam Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 10th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of New London, containing 96 acres (more or less) bounded by lands now or late of Elizabeth English, James Daniel, and others: Taken in execution as the estate of George McCleave, and to be sold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

ALL those who have any demands against the estate of JOHN MONROE, Esq; deceased, late of Mount-Holly, in New-Jersey, are earnestly requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested, to the executors, on or before the first day of June next ensuing, in order to enable them to make a dividend of said estate. It is particularly requested that a compliance to this may take place, as the delinquents may expect to be excluded from any further settlement with

JOHN STOCKTON, }
EARL SHINN, } Executors.
STACY BUDD, }

To be SOLD or LET,

A SMALL Plantation of 50 acres of land, 8 acres whereof wood-land, about 28 miles from this city, on the road to Bethlehem, and above the Spring-house Tavern, bounded on the north side by ground of Evan Thomas, south-east by Martin King, south-west by Isaac Morris, and by the road aforesaid. Any person disposed to buy the above place, or hire it, may apply to BUCKRIDGE SIMS, in Water-street, near Market-street.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1788.

IF WILLIAM BRADY, who some years ago resided in Pennsylvania or New-Jersey, as a travelling merchant or pedlar, and was in this city in the year 1775, and is supposed to have resided in the above states, or the state of New-York, be now living, the administrators of Jacob Cooper, deceased, late of the city of Philadelphia, would be glad to hear from him. And all persons who have any demands against said estate are requested to bring in their accounts, and those indebted to pay, in order to have the accounts of said estate settled on or before the first day of June next.

JAMES HARTLEY, one of the Administrators.

To be SOLD or LET,

A HOUSE on the west side of Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, formerly the custom-house, but at present occupied by Jacob Spicer.

The house is 41 feet in front, has four rooms on a floor, and is accommodated with a large yard, garden and coach house. For terms, apply to

B. SHOEMAKER.

TOBACCO.

A MANUFACTORY of Tobacco is established at the house of VINCENT M. PELOSI, at Daniel Cooper's ferry, where the public may be served with all sorts of the best Tobacco and Snuff, at the lowest prices, either for home consumption or exportation.

N. B. Wet and Dry Goods for sale, wholesale and retail, as usual. Country produce taken in payment.

To be SOLD or LET,

And possession given immediately,

THAT commodious three story stone house where Colonel Benjamin M'Veagh formerly kept Tavern, in Frankford. Also a two story stone house, suitable for a shop, store or tradesman. Enquire of PARNELL M'VEAGH, on the premises.

Medicinal Waters,

FOR DRINKING AND BATHING, AT HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford road. THE Author of Nature having provided the above-named spot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the subscriber has, at a considerable expence, erected such buildings over them, as will render them fit to be used either internally or externally, according to the diseases of persons who require them.

These waters have been examined by Doctors Rush and Moyer. The first spring contains a quantity of sulphurous, or what those gentlemen call hepatic air, and a small quantity of iron. It is remarkably light, and resembles, both in composition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate waters in England.

The second spring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a small quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and possesses many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, so well known, and as justly celebrated, all over the world.

The third spring is a common chalybeate water, and resembles the Bristol, in this state.

The subscriber submits it to the judgment of the physicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diseases, and in what quantity, to recommend the use of these mineral waters. He will only observe, that the Harrowgate waters have rendered essential service to persons afflicted with diseases and obstructions of the stomach, bowels and kidneys. They have also removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatism. Externally applied, these waters have in many instances cured ulcers, and other eruptions of the skin.

In the house erected over the Harrowgate waters are two shower-baths and two dressing rooms, and at the chalybeate spring is a convenient bath for plunging or swimming. Breakfast, dinner and lodgings may be had at the dwelling house adjoining the springs; and, for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will set off the first day of June, and run while the season continues, on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the sign of the king of Prussia, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth streets; those who engage seats previous to half past two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the stage to set off without delay, should they not attend, must be answerable for the prices of their seats.

The public may be assured, that no expence or trouble shall be spared to render these waters and baths both convenient and useful, by their humble servant,

April 15. GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the use of these baths the price will be Four Dollars for the season, Two Dollars for one month, Five Shillings for one week, and One Shilling for each time these baths are used less than a week. Nothing will be demanded from those people who only drink the waters. The price for each seat in the stage going and coming will be Two Shillings and Six-pence.

Among many persons who have been relieved by these waters, the subscriber begs leave to mention the names of their Excellencies Richard Henry Lee and Arthur St. Clair, Esquires, also of Mr. John Hewett, of the island of Jamaica; of Colonel Driver and Mr. White, of Maryland; of William and Samuel Stenet, near Shippenburgh, in Pennsylvania; and of John Price, John Stone, Christian Mark and Miss. Susannah Bickham, of the city of Philadelphia.

Whereas the PARTNERSHIP of

David and Matthew Duncan

Was DISSOLVED on the 1st day of October last, ALL Persons INDEBTED to, or who have DEMANDS on the SAME, are requested to settle with

DAVID DUNCAN.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1788. c t 3 m.

Third Month 19, 1788.

IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

Thomas, Samuel and Miers Fisher, BUENOS AIRES Spanish dry Hides, Superior Sherry Wine, fine old Mountain, Malaga, Tenerife and Catalonia red ditto, Almonds, London bottled Porter, Peruvian Bark, Burr Millstones, from 3 feet 10 inches to 5 feet diameter, Grindstones, Powder and Shot, Pig Lead, London and Bristol Pewter, Tin Plates, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 30d. Nails, Sheathing Paper and Nails, Iron Traces, Scythes and Sickles, Frying-pans, Spades and Shovels, Weeding Hoes, Clocks and Watches, clock Jacks, red and white Lead, Allum, Salt Petre, Window Glass, China and Queen's Ware, Writing Paper, Felt and Casor Hats, womens Shoes. A variety of Hardware and Cutlery in packages, India Callicoos and British ditto, by the package. Together with a general assortment of European and East-India goods, as usual.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1788.

THE Partnership of SHAW and SYKES being dissolved by mutual consent above two years past, those yet indebted are once more requested to pay the amount of their accounts, to the subscriber, who is duly empowered to receive the same.

SAMUEL SHAW.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Rebecca Broadhead, late wife of Daniel Broadhead, of Reading, in the county of Berks, &c. and relict of Samuel Miffins, Esq; deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those who have demands against her estate, are requested to bring them in for settlement. CHARLES BIDDLE, Executor & Trustee.
April 9, 1788.

This day is PUBLISHED, by
ROBERT SMITH,
And to be SOLD by Messrs. SEDDON, DOBSON,
PRITCHARD and BAILEY,

AN ADDRESS
On the importance of Female Education,
Delivered to the Young Ladies and Instructors of Mr. Poon's Academy, in Arch-street, Philadelphia, in presence of the Visitors and a large number of spectators, on Tuesday, March 4, 1788, at the close of the quarterly examination, by the Reverend Joseph Pilmore, one of the Visitors of the said Academy.

Just received from London, and to be Sold by
Messieurs CIST, AITKEN, CRUKSHANK, SEDDON, SPOTSWOOD, DOBSON and YOUNG;—Price 4s.

OBSERVATIONS
On some Parts of Natural History:
To which is prefixed an account of several remarkable vestiges of an ancient date, which have been discovered in different parts of NORTH-AMERICA. — PART I.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, A. M.
President of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, &c.
Well then may it be inferred, that there are large chasms in the annals of many countries; and that we have obtained but an imperfect acquaintance with the fortune of governments, and the vicissitudes of the species.

THIS tract is embellished with a fine engraving of some ancient vestiges of art, near the banks of the Muskingum, which have been generally supposed to be the remains of Fortifications of a very early date. The author has attempted to investigate the origin and design of this, and similar antiquities, that have been discovered in the uncultivated parts of America: And, from these and other relics of human art, with the history of which the Indian natives seem unacquainted, the author has (taking them in connection with other circumstances) hazarded some conjectures respecting the aboriginal population of this country.

"The four parts relative to Natural History, which will complete the work in one volume octavo, will be embellished with several elegant plates:—The pages now given to the public, although entitled "Part First," form a separate work of themselves, having no connection with Natural History."

FOR SALE BY
DANIEL BENEZET,
At his Store in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street.

A very large ASSORTMENT of
Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With suitable WHETSTONES—Also,
HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, black sattins, silk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chrystals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine brass wire, pewter table and tea spoons, boxes of Dresden china cups and saucers, temple spectacles, shoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, sleeve buttons, shoemakers knives, double screw gimblets, dotted awl blades, shoe tacks, curtain rings, pig brads, German looking glasses, bar iron by the ton, double and single rolled English iron plate, a large assortment of sheet brass, &c.
N. B. He has a few tons of the very best upland mixed blue grass. Clover and Timothy HAY to sell. c8w.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Managers of the Pennsylvania Society for the encouragement of Manufactures and the Useful Arts, that it would greatly contribute to the extension of the manufacture of paper, if LINEN and COTTON RAGS were more carefully preserved for sale throughout this and the other states; it is earnestly recommended to all families to pay attention to this object, and thus to contribute to the progress of a manufacture, which promises so much advantage to the United States.

Published by Order of the Board of Managers,
April 2, 1788. C. WISTAR, Secretary.
The Printers throughout the United States are requested to insert this recommendation in their respective news-papers.

TO BE SOLD,
Or LET upon an improving LEASE,
THE House and Tanyard, with Lots of Land thereunto belonging, late the estate of John Jones, junior, deceased, situate upon Germantown Main-street. Any person desirous of purchasing or renting the same may be informed of the terms, by applying to
GEORGE FOX, in Third-street.
April 8. \$ 7 w.

TO BE SOLD,
And may be entered on in one week after the bargain is completed,

A Good limestone PLANTATION, and MILL, situate in the Great Valley, 21 miles from Philadelphia; the mill has two water-wheels, two pair of stones in use, one pair burrs; the mill is built for three pair of stones, three bouldings, &c. it is seated and turned by the Valley creek, as constant a stream as in the state; on the land is good burr stone, proved and in use, preferable to many imported; a good stone house or houses, near 60 feet front, with other stone and log buildings. The purchaser's eyes will be his best director. By applying to the subscriber, living in Chester county, may view the premises and know the terms. If not sold before the 24th of April, it will then be put up for sale to the highest bidder, with several other things.
JOSEPH MITCHELL.
Tredyffryn, March 31, 1788.

A valuable Plantation for Sale.

THAT highly improved PLANTATION, whereon the Subscriber now dwells, six miles from Philadelphia, on the road to Chester, containing 86 acres, 20 of which woodland, the remainder highly manured, and suitable either for gardening or grazing; there being 15 acres of excellent clover for mowing; also two good young bearing apple orchards, with a variety of other best fruits, consisting of pears, peaches, apricots, prunus, plums, cherries, &c. The house is large, well finished, and commands an agreeable prospect of the river, &c. with a large barn and other out-houses. For terms, apply to
PHILIP PRICE.
King'sfing, 4th Month 7th, 1788.

THE Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital are desired to attend an Election to be held at the said Hospital, according to law, on Second-day, the fifth day of the Fifth month next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to chuse twelve Managers and a Treasurer for the ensuing year.
By Order of the Managers,
SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.
Fourth month 4th.

Just Published, and to be Sold by
PETER STEWART,
In Third street, the fourth door below Market-street,
Grammatical Institutes;

Or an easy INTRODUCTION to
Dr. Lowth's English Grammar:
Designed for the use of Schools, and to lead young Gentlemen and Ladies into the knowledge of the first principles of the English language.

By JOHN ASH, L. L. D.
With an APPENDIX; containing
I. The Declension of irregular and defective Verbs.
II. The Application of the Grammatical Institutes.
III. Some useful Observations on the Ellipsis.
IV. Exercises of bad English.
V. Lessons on the English Language.

To which are added SELECT LESSONS,
to infill just sentiments of virtue into youth: And a collection of BOOKS, proper for young gentlemen and ladies, to shorten the path to knowledge.—Revised, corrected and enlarged.
To this PHILADELPHIA edition is now added, for the first time,

AN ESSAY ON PUNCTUATION;
Being an abridgement of a celebrated performance, lately published in London, on that subject.
[PRICE 2s. single, and 18s. by the dozen.]
From the CRITICAL REVIEW for June, 1785.

"AN easy, familiar, practical treatise on the subject of punctuation has been long wanted for the use of schools, and indeed for all persons, who have any pretensions to a liberal education. This elegant performance will amply supply the deficiency; and will not only afford the reader all necessary information, with respect to the structure and division of sentences, but at the same time is happily calculated to elevate his ideas, to improve his taste, and to furnish him many beautiful sentiments on moral and philosophical subjects."
Philad. March 29, 1788.

The Philadelphia, Charleston and Baltimore
Line of Stage Coaches.

THE proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that they have established a complete line of stages between Philadelphia, Charleston and Baltimore: From Philadelphia to Charlestown 60 miles by land; from thence to Baltimore by the way of the Charleston packets, belonging to William Howell and Co. Will set off from the New-York stage-house, at Michael Dennison's, the corner of Second and Arch-streets, in Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at four o'clock in the morning, until the first of May next, and arrive the same afternoon at Charleston; where the passengers and baggage will go on board of the packet that will arrive in Baltimore the same evening or next morning, if the weather be favorable, in good time to breakfast.

The packets will leave Baltimore on the same days, Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, a small distance from the stage-office, kept by Mr. William Evans, at the corner of Calvert and Bank-streets.

The stage coaches will set off from Charleston on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at four o'clock in the morning, if the packets arrive so soon, and arrive in Philadelphia the same afternoon.

The mail stage for Cheffertown, will set off from the above-mentioned Michael Dennison's, on Monday mornings, at ten o'clock, and Friday mornings, at four o'clock, and arrive at Cheffertown on Tuesdays and Saturdays (in the afternoon, and set off from Cheffertown on Monday and Friday mornings, at ten o'clock, and arrive in Philadelphia Tuesdays and Saturdays the same afternoon, until the first of May next.

The proprietors have provided two large portmanteaus to each line of stages, with good locks and keys, in order to safe convey news-papers as well as all other small baggage, &c. which, we are in hopes will give general satisfaction.

The keys will be kept as follows, viz. One key at Philadelphia stage-house, one key at Wilmington stage-house, one key at Warwick stage-house, one key at Cheffertown stage-house, one key at Head of Elk stage-house, one key at Charleston stage-house, one key at Baltimore stage-house; where any person may apply for seats, and leave memorandums and news-papers to be safe conveyed by the stage from any one stage-house to the other.

RATES OF PASSENGERS and BAGGAGE as follow, viz.
One seat from Philadelphia to Cheffertown, £ 1 10 0
One seat from Philadelphia to Baltimore, 1 0 0
One seat from Philadelphia to Charleston, 15 0
One seat from Charlestown to Baltimore, 5 0

Each way-seat, for any distance less than 50 miles by land, is four-pence per mile. 150lb. of baggage equal to one seat. All baggage not weighing 25lb. must be left to the judgment of the clerk, according to the bulk and value, not less than 1/3, nor more than 5s. All baggage belonging to passengers is considered under their own care. Each passenger to be allowed the fare of 14lb. of baggage free from charge.

GERSHOM JOHNSON & Co.
N. B. The stages will commence running on Monday, the 17th instant.
March 11, 1788.

Durham Furnace, April 7, 1788.
RAN away yesterday, from the subscriber, a servant man, named DANIEL WALKER, thin visaged, sandy coloured, blackish hair, red beard, is a tall slim fellow, born in America, and about six or seven and twenty years of age; had on a pair of woolen overalls of a red colour, cloth coloured jacket and hunting shirt, but may change his clothes. It is supposed he may be in company with a woman who hath three scars on her throat, occasioned by an attempt made by herself to cut it. All persons are forbid to harbour or convey him away, at their peril. A reward of FORTY SHILLINGS will be paid to any person who will deliver him to the subscriber, or confine him in any goal, so as his master may have him again, and reasonable charges, paid by
RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

Chester county, March 28, 1788.
ALL persons having demands against the estate of John Beaton, Esq; late of said county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested unto the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of May next; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to save trouble and expence. † JOHN CULBERTSON, Executor.

Chester county, March 28, 1788.
ALL persons having demands against the estate of Samuel Culbertson, late of said county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested unto the subscriber, on or before the first day of June next; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make speedy payment.
† JOHN CULBERTSON, Administrator.

March 31, 1788.
EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.
RAN away last night from the subscriber, living in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, a Mulattoe Slave named NED, about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, had on when he went away, a half worn brown coat, an old jacket let out at the sides with brown cloth, tow shirt, old dark corduroy breeches, white yarn stockings, good shoes, with plated buckles, new wool hat cocked up at the sides, has been inoculated last winter for the small pox, and the place may be seen on his left arm. Whoever takes up said slave, and secures him in any goal, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by
† ISAAC M'CAMANT.

Twenty Shillings Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber (on the night of the 29th inst. March) living in Northampton township, county of Burlington, and western division of the state of New-Jersey, an Irish Servant man, named James Elliot, about 22 years of age, is of a fair countenance, has long black hair (though not tied) had on and took with him an old felt hat, light coloured coat, almost new, several pairs of shoes, one whereof made of neat leather, with pegs in the heels, several other articles not rightly remembered. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by
† JOHN COOPER.

Pencader, April 4, 1788.
AT PRIVATE SALE,
A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in Pencader Hundred, New-Castle county, near the stage road leading from Christiansa bridge to the Head of Elk, 7 miles from the former and 5 from the latter.

The Plantation contains 500 acres, viz. 150 acres cleared, 30 acres of meadow made and 50 more may be made, the remainder well timbered.

There are on the premises, a new two story Brick House, well finished, 32 feet by 27, with a good cellar under the whole, a good kitchen, barn, stables and other out-houses, all in good repair, with a pump of excellent water at the door, a pleasant garden and two valuable orchards, one of apples, the other peaches, each containing about 200 trees.

A considerable part of the purchase will be taken in dry goods. Apply to the subscriber, living on the said farm, or to Mr. SAMUEL M'LENE, in Philadelphia, who has a draft of the premises.
† ISAAC LEWIS.

Philadelphia Porter, Beer and Cyder,
BOTTLED AND SOLD BY
Benjamin W. Morris,

At the corner of Dock and Pear-streets, where may also be had
VINEGAR by the hoghead, or smaller quantity; double and single refined loaf and lump sugars; muscovado sugar in hogheads and barrels; West-India and sugar-house molasses; claret in casks; Madeira per pipe, quarters cask or gallon, Lisbon, sherry and Teneriffe wines; Taunton ale in casks; Bristol beer; old Jamaica spirit, per hoghead or gallon; Antigua rum, &c. &c.
N. B. The above are warranted to be of the first quality.
Philadelphia, April 1, 1788. cpi2

TO BE LET,
And entered upon immediately,
A LARGE stone House, on the west side of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle-ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any person inclining to rent the above described premises, by applying to the subscriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marshall's road, will be informed of the terms. † WILLIAM BISPHAM.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Nockamixon township, Bucks county, on the 15th inst. a likely dark coloured GREY MARE, about 14½ hands high, between seven and eight years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, within two months from the date hereof.
March 26, 1788. † JAMES SMITH.

TO BE SOLD,
A Valuable PLANTATION, situate in Limerick township, Montgomery county, 31 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 220 acres, about 156 acres cleared, 20 of it good meadow, about one half watered by a never failing spring, about ten acres of orchard, besides a great number of excellent peach and cherry trees, the residua of it good woodland; upon the premises there are erected a good two story stone house, a log kitchen adjoining it, an excellent large log barn, with good stables, sheep-house, hog-pen, and a good cyder press and mill, all in good order, a milk-house with a good spring within 30 yards of the house.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of rich and valuable land, situate at the foot of Tuzey's mountain, and on the waters of the Bald Eagle, in Northumberland county; this tract of land, stretching along a fine stream of water and extending back to the foot of the mountain, includes a very considerable quantity of fine bottom, and the remainder of the tract consists of a rich and fertile soil of a very productive nature, for wheat, corn &c. as it forms part of a fine extensive valley, which bids fair to become improved and settled to great advantage; for terms of sale, or further information respecting the above tracts, apply to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

Six tracts of patented land, in Bedford county, containing upwards of 1800 acres, surveyed in the year 1767. There are improvements made upon some of the above tracts.

An unimproved tract of patented land, called Independence, containing 297 acres, situate in Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, within a few miles of the town of Bedford, surveyed in 1767.

One undivided moiety of two tracts of land, containing about 600 acres, 300 acres on the north side of the Franks-town Branch of Juniata, and 300 acres on the south side of said Branch, opposite each other, the land is of an excellent quality, extraordinary good woodland and well watered, so that a great quantity of meadow may be made with little trouble. Those two tracts are held in common, between the Reverend William Smith, and the subscriber. For terms of sale, as to the three last described parcels of land, apply to GEORGE WOODS, Esquire, at Bedford, or the subscriber, in Philadelphia.
March 5, 1788. c. t. f. GEORGE CAMPBELL.